



Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates

NOTE ON *DORMITATOR MACULATUS* (BLOCH).

During the month of September of this year while collecting birds about 15 miles to the south of Guantanamo city at "El Tunar" near Novaliches I came across a drying up ravine, which had been used as a watering place by cattle and horses; the only water left, was such as had not yet been evaporated by the sun, in the hoofprints or other small depressions made by the animals; this water was very dirty. The ravine dries up completely during the dry season, and is far away from the nearest river. To my surprise, I found in the small puddles of water mentioned above, numerous small fish, these all lay very quietly and with their heads toward the outer part of the depressions thus forming a sort of wheel, the spokes of which were the fish. I gathered a dozen or so, placing them in a dry gourd I found, and left them there till I should finish collecting; I was away about an hour, and in the meantime the sun had crept up shining fully on the fish in the open hemispherical gourd; upon arriving home an hour and a half afterwards, and placing the fish in water in order to wash off the sticky dry mud, as I wanted the specimens for alcohol, I was astounded to see about 75 per cent of them swim about the basin. I still have some of them alive in an aquarium where they are very quiet and retiring. They do not swim about

but remain hidden in the small ruined castle that adorns the aquarium, where they rest in all positions from the perfectly vertical to the normal horizontal; when resting on the slate bottom of the aquarium they do so on their pectoral fins and tail, that is, at an angle with the surface upon which they lie; they will also align themselves quite perpendicularly along the upright wall of the ruined castle, remaining motionless for hours at a time. If they happen to be out of the castle and one approaches they will rush into it and hide, and if the castle be lifted slowly out of the water, the fish will follow inside till the surface is reached, then dropping to the bottom of the aquarium.

When I returned to the locality a week after taking the specimens I found the ravine quite dry, an awful stench caused by the dead fish, and the Turkey Vultures performing the sanitary duty they are so often called upon to perform in Spanish America.

I am indebted to Henry W. Fowler of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for the identification of the above mentioned Gobies.

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THE TURTLES AND THE LIZARD OF MONROE AND WAYNE COUN- TIES, NEW YORK.

1. *Kinosternon odoratum* (Latreille) Musk Turtle. Rare about the ponds west of Charlotte, N. Y., and occasional in the Montezuma Marshes of Wayne County.

2. *Chelydra serpentina* (Linné) "Snapping Turtle," "Mud Turtle." March 20-November 1. Next to painted turtle, this is the best known form in this region. Its eggs usually hatch in September or early October.

3. *Clemmys guttata* (Schneider) "Cranberry Turtle." April 3-October 10. In Monroe County north of the Ridge Road (the beach of old Lake Iroquois) it is rare in peaty and sphagnum bogs; while in Wayne County it is the common turtle in such situations. The common name "cranberry turtle" may have arisen because of its restriction to places where cranberries naturally grow and is not inappropriate in this region.

4. *Clemmys insculpta* (Le Conte). "Wood Turtle," "Land Turtle." April 15-October 1. One of the more uncommon turtles of this region.

5. *Clemmys mühlenbergii* (Schoepff) Muhlenberg's Turtle. Rare. Prof. E. H. Eaton reports this species from Bergen Swamp and on July 22, 1917, Mr. E. E. Honey secured a specimen in the same locality. In Wayne County, at Westbury, Messrs. F. P. Metcalf, Ludlow Griscom, and myself took a specimen in an open moor on August 13, 1916.

6. *Graptemys geographica* (Le Sueur) Geographic Turtle. Not common enough to receive a local name. Restricted to the larger bays of Lake Ontario and their shells are occasionally found along the beach of this lake. The last definite record of this form I have is a carapace taken June 27, 1914, at Hilton Beach. Several years ago Mr. A. C. Weed took specimens of this turtle from Sodus Bay near North Rose, N. Y.

7. *Chrysemys marginata marginata* (Agassiz) "Mud Turtle." March 29-October 25. The most common turtle throughout these two counties in every tributary of Lake Ontario. In July and August we used to catch them while in swimming. With merely eyes and nose above water, we would slowly approach the alga mat and bring hands up under the turtles. Sometimes in an hour or so, two boys could capture 60 or 70 adult turtles. This species is supposed to mate solely in the spring, but in mid-August, 1909, I once found a mated pair.

8. *Amyda spinifera* (Le Sueur) "Soft-shell Turtle," "Leather-back" April 20-September 20. Rarely seen in Braddock's Bay, Long Pond and other near-by bays of Lake Ontario.

9. *Plestiodon anthracinus* Baird. Coal Skink. The distribution of this form seems to be more or less continuous from Ithaca to Bergen Swamp, N. Y. The records give a diagonal band of country across western New York, beginning with Caroline near Ithaca through Bristol, Fishers, Irondequoit to Bergen Swamp. Mr. S. C. Bishop (COPEIA No. 54, pp. 35, 36) gives the following records: April, 1915, Fishers, Ontario Co., M. S. Baxter collector; Irondequoit Bay, Monroe Co., May 10, 1895, M. S. Baxter collector; Bristol Hills near Academy, Ontario Co., August, 1895, or August, 1896, M. S. Baxter collector. In addition to these, Mr. Baxter showed me this summer (1918) where it was taken on the edge of Bergen Swamp, Orleans Co., N. Y.

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